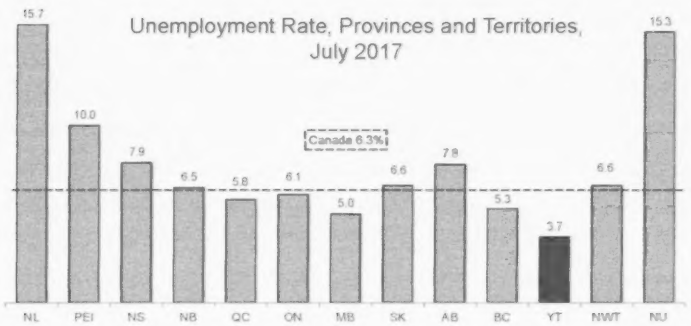
# YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## Yukon Employment
## July 2017

## Highlights:

- In July 2017, Yukon's unemployment rate (3.7%) decreased 0.4 percentage points compared to the rate in June 2017.
- Compared to figures for June 2017, Yukon's labour force decreased by 100 to 21,800, the number of employed remained the same at 21,000 and the number of unemployed decreased by 100 to 800.




- Nationally, the July 2017 unemployment rate (6.3%) decreased 0.2 percentage points compared to the rate in June 2017 (6.5%).
- Compared to June 2017 figures, the labour force in Canada decreased 0.1%, the number of employed increased 0.1% and the number of unemployed decreased 1.8%.

**July 2017**
**Yukon Employment at a Glance:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Labour Force | 21,800 |
| Employed | 21,000 |
| Unemployed | 800 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.7% |
| Employment Rate | 72.9% |

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Notes: All figures are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Statistics Canada reports LFS figures rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore, components may not add up to the total.

Analyses and data tables in pages 1 through 4 are based on seasonally adjusted numbers. Unadjusted figures are available on pages 5 through 7.

Seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see definitions on page 8.

## Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

**Statistics Canada's Daily Release** - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/dai-quo/index-eng.htm?HPA=1

**Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2016** - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2016.pdf

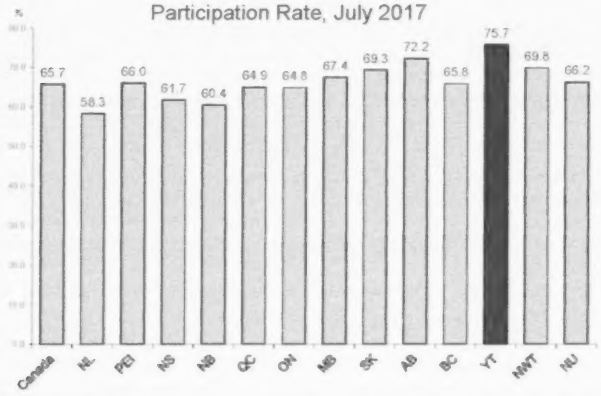
**Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2007-2016** - detailed monthly and annual data tables based on Labour Force Survey. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Historical_LFS_2016.pdf

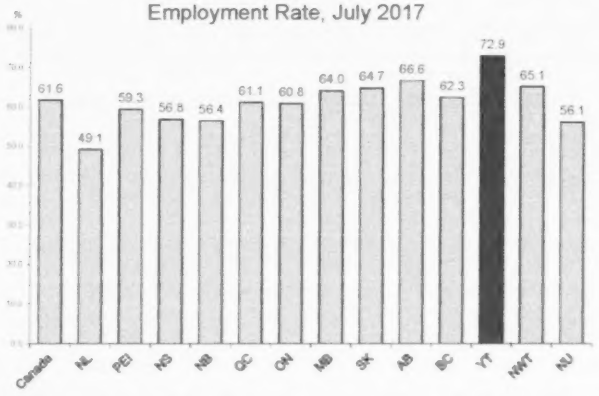
**Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2016** - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2016.pdf

**Yukon Labour Demand Survey, 2016** - information on employment, vacancies and expected vacancies. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2016_Labour_Demand_Survey_Report.pdf

**Yukon Employment and Skills Survey, 2016** - detailed information on employment, unemployment, and education and training. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2016_Yukon_Employment_Skills_Survey_Report.pdf

## Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot




The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In July 2017, Yukon's participation rate (75.7%) was the highest in Canada, followed by Alberta (72.2%).

Yukon's July 2017 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 72.9%, also the highest in Canada, followed by Alberta (66.6%).

## Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

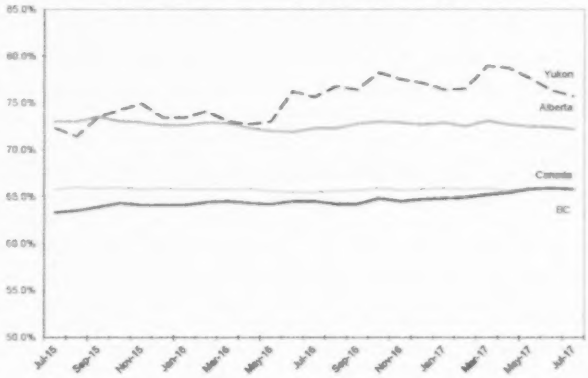
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 75.7% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in July 2017.

Yukon's participation rate in July 2017 (75.7%) decreased by 0.6 percentage points compared to the rate in June 2017 (76.3%) and increased by 0.1 percentage point compared to the rate in July 2016 (75.6%).

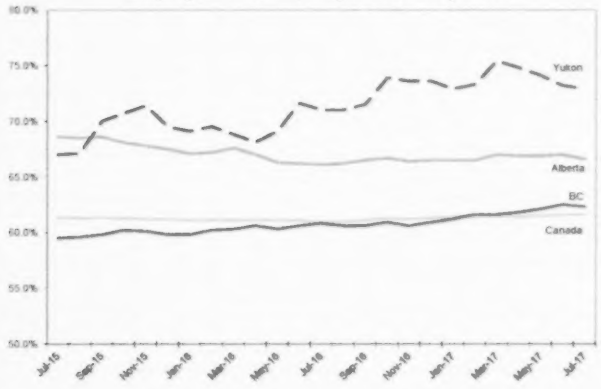
The July 2017 employment rate of 72.9% decreased by 0.3 percentage points compared to the rate in June 2017 (73.2%) and was up 1.9 percentage points compared to the rate in July 2016 (71.0%).

*Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's. However, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.*

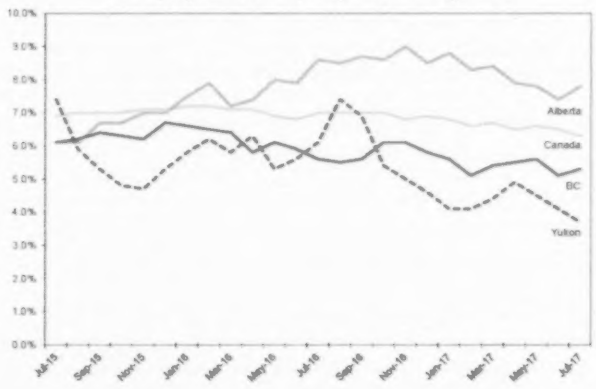
Participation Rate, July 2015 - July 2017




Employment Rate, July 2015 - July 2017




Unemployment Rate, July 2015 - July 2017

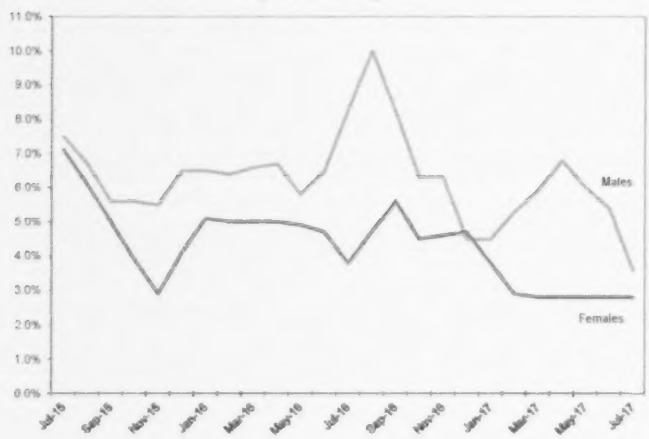


# Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

| | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Jul-17 | 21,800 | 11,000 | 10,800 | 21,000 | 10,600 | 10,500 | 800 | 400 | 300 |
| Jun-17 | 21,900 | 11,100 | 10,800 | 21,000 | 10,500 | 10,500 | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| May-17 | 22,200 | 11,600 | 10,700 | 21,200 | 10,900 | 10,300 | 1,000 | 700 | 300 |
| Apr-17 | 22,500 | 11,800 | 10,700 | 21,400 | 11,000 | 10,300 | 1,100 | 800 | 300 |
| Mar-17 | 22,500 | 11,900 | 10,600 | 21,500 | 11,200 | 10,300 | 1,000 | 700 | 300 |
| Feb-17 | 21,800 | 11,300 | 10,500 | 20,900 | 10,700 | 10,200 | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| Jan-17 | 21,700 | 11,100 | 10,500 | 20,700 | 10,600 | 10,100 | 900 | 500 | 400 |
| Dec-16 | 21,900 | 11,200 | 10,700 | 20,900 | 10,700 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Nov-16 | 22,000 | 11,200 | 10,900 | 20,900 | 10,500 | 10,400 | 1,100 | 700 | 500 |
| Oct-16 | 22,200 | 11,200 | 11,000 | 21,000 | 10,500 | 10,500 | 1,200 | 700 | 500 |
| Sep-16 | 21,700 | 11,000 | 10,800 | 20,300 | 10,100 | 10,200 | 1,500 | 900 | 600 |
| Aug-16 | 21,700 | 11,000 | 10,700 | 20,100 | 9,900 | 10,200 | 1,600 | 1,100 | 500 |
| Jul-16 | 21,400 | 10,900 | 10,600 | 20,100 | 10,000 | 10,100 | 1,300 | 900 | 400 |
| Jun-16 | 21,500 | 10,800 | 10,700 | 20,200 | 10,000 | 10,200 | 1,200 | 700 | 500 |
| May-16 | 20,600 | 10,300 | 10,300 | 19,500 | 9,700 | 9,800 | 1,100 | 600 | 500 |
| Apr-16 | 20,500 | 10,400 | 10,100 | 19,200 | 9,700 | 9,500 | 1,300 | 700 | 500 |
| Mar-16 | 20,600 | 10,600 | 10,000 | 19,400 | 9,900 | 9,400 | 1,200 | 700 | 500 |
| Feb-16 | 20,900 | 10,900 | 10,000 | 19,600 | 10,100 | 9,500 | 1,300 | 700 | 500 |
| Jan-16 | 20,700 | 10,800 | 9,900 | 19,500 | 10,100 | 9,400 | 1,200 | 700 | 500 |
| Dec-15 | 20,700 | 10,800 | 9,800 | 19,600 | 10,100 | 9,500 | 1,100 | 700 | 400 |
| Nov-15 | 21,200 | 11,000 | 10,200 | 20,200 | 10,400 | 9,900 | 1,000 | 600 | 300 |
| Oct-15 | 21,000 | 10,800 | 10,200 | 20,000 | 10,200 | 9,700 | 1,000 | 600 | 400 |
| Sep-15 | 20,800 | 10,700 | 10,100 | 19,800 | 10,200 | 9,600 | 1,100 | 600 | 500 |
| Aug-15 | 20,200 | 10,400 | 9,900 | 19,000 | 9,700 | 9,300 | 1,200 | 700 | 600 |
| Jul-15 | 20,400 | 10,600 | 9,800 | 18,900 | 9,800 | 9,200 | 1,500 | 800 | 700 |

| | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Jul-17 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Jun-17 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 2.8 |
| May-17 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 2.8 |
| Apr-17 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 2.8 |
| Mar-17 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 2.8 |
| Feb-17 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 2.9 |
| Jan-17 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Dec-16 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Nov-16 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 4.6 |
| Oct-16 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 4.5 |
| Sep-16 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 5.6 |
| Aug-16 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 4.7 |
| Jul-16 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 3.8 |
| Jun-16 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 4.7 |
| May-16 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Apr-16 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 5.0 |
| Mar-16 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 5.0 |
| Feb-16 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.0 |
| Jan-16 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.1 |
| Dec-15 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 4.1 |
| Nov-15 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 2.9 |
| Oct-15 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 3.9 |
| Sep-15 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 |
| Aug-15 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| Jul-15 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.1 |

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, July 2015 - July 2017



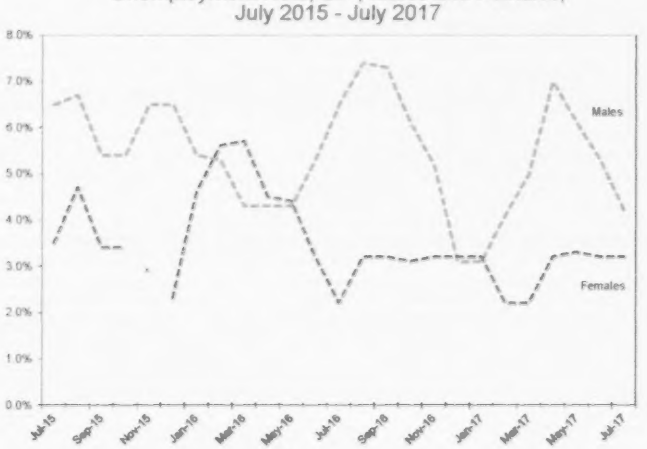

*Note:* Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

# Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

| | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Jul-17 | 19,000 | 9,600 | 9,500 | 18,400 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 700 | 400 | 300 |
| Jun-17 | 18,900 | 9,500 | 9,400 | 18,100 | 9,000 | 9,100 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| May-17 | 19,100 | 9,900 | 9,200 | 18,200 | 9,300 | 8,900 | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| Apr-17 | 19,300 | 10,000 | 9,300 | 18,400 | 9,400 | 9,000 | 900 | 700 | 300 |
| Mar-17 | 19,400 | 10,100 | 9,300 | 18,600 | 9,600 | 9,100 | 800 | 500 | 200 |
| Feb-17 | 19,000 | 9,800 | 9,200 | 18,400 | 9,400 | 9,000 | 600 | 400 | 200 |
| Jan-17 | 19,000 | 9,800 | 9,300 | 18,400 | 9,500 | 9,000 | 600 | 300 | 300 |
| Dec-16 | 19,100 | 9,700 | 9,400 | 18,400 | 9,400 | 9,000 | 700 | 300 | 300 |
| Nov-16 | 19,200 | 9,700 | 9,500 | 18,400 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| Oct-16 | 19,400 | 9,800 | 9,600 | 18,600 | 9,200 | 9,400 | 800 | 600 | 300 |
| Sep-16 | 19,100 | 9,600 | 9,500 | 18,200 | 9,000 | 9,200 | 1,000 | 700 | 300 |
| Aug-16 | 18,900 | 9,500 | 9,400 | 17,900 | 8,800 | 9,100 | 1,000 | 700 | 300 |
| Jul-16 | 18,500 | 9,300 | 9,200 | 17,700 | 8,700 | 9,000 | 900 | 600 | 200 |
| Jun-16 | 18,700 | 9,400 | 9,300 | 17,900 | 8,900 | 9,000 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| May-16 | 18,200 | 9,200 | 9,100 | 17,400 | 8,800 | 8,700 | 800 | 400 | 400 |
| Apr-16 | 18,100 | 9,200 | 8,900 | 17,200 | 8,800 | 8,500 | 900 | 400 | 400 |
| Mar-16 | 18,100 | 9,300 | 8,800 | 17,200 | 8,800 | 8,300 | 900 | 400 | 500 |
| Feb-16 | 18,300 | 9,400 | 8,900 | 17,300 | 8,900 | 8,400 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Jan-16 | 18,000 | 9,300 | 8,700 | 17,100 | 8,800 | 8,300 | 900 | 500 | 400 |
| Dec-15 | 17,900 | 9,300 | 8,600 | 17,100 | 8,700 | 8,400 | 800 | 600 | 200 |
| Nov-15 | 18,100 | 9,300 | 8,800 | 17,300 | 8,700 | 8,600 | 700 | 600 | x |
| Oct-15 | 18,000 | 9,200 | 8,800 | 17,200 | 8,700 | 8,500 | 900 | 500 | 300 |
| Sep-15 | 18,100 | 9,300 | 8,800 | 17,200 | 8,700 | 8,500 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| Aug-15 | 17,700 | 9,000 | 8,600 | 16,700 | 8,400 | 8,200 | 1,000 | 600 | 400 |
| Jul-15 | 17,700 | 9,200 | 8,600 | 16,800 | 8,500 | 8,200 | 1,000 | 600 | 300 |

| | Unemployment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Jul-17 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| Jun-17 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 3.2 |
| May-17 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 3.3 |
| Apr-17 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 3.2 |
| Mar-17 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 2.2 |
| Feb-17 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.2 |
| Jan-17 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Dec-16 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Nov-16 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.2 |
| Oct-16 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 3.1 |
| Sep-16 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 3.2 |
| Aug-16 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 3.2 |
| Jul-16 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 2.2 |
| Jun-16 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 3.2 |
| May-16 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Apr-16 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Mar-16 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.7 |
| Feb-16 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Jan-16 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Dec-15 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 2.3 |
| Nov-15 | 3.9 | 6.5 | x |
| Oct-15 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 3.4 |
| Sep-15 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.4 |
| Aug-15 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 4.7 |
| Jul-15 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 3.5 |

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, July 2015 - July 2017




x = suppressed

*Note*: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

# Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

## Highlights:

- Compared to the figures for June 2017, full-time employment in July 2017 increased by 700 to 19,000; part-time employment decreased by 100 to 3,100.
- In July 2017, employment in the goods-producing sector (2,900) increased by 100 compared to June 2017. Employment in the services-producing sector (19,100) increased by 400.
- Of all those employed in July 2017: 44.8% were private sector employees; 40.7% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); and 14.5% were self-employed.

| | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Both sexes** | Males | Females | **Both sexes** | Males | Females | **Both sexes** | Males | Females |
| Jul-17 | **22,800** | 11,800 | 11,000 | **22,100** | 11,400 | 10,700 | **800** | 400 | 300 |
| Jun-17 | **22,400** | 11,500 | 11,000 | **21,500** | 10,800 | 10,700 | **900** | 600 | 300 |
| May-17 | **21,900** | 11,200 | 10,700 | **21,000** | 10,600 | 10,400 | **1,000** | 600 | 300 |
| Apr-17 | **21,800** | 11,200 | 10,700 | **20,800** | 10,400 | 10,300 | **1,000** | 700 | 300 |
| Mar-17 | **21,900** | 11,200 | 10,700 | **20,900** | 10,500 | 10,400 | **1,000** | 700 | 300 |
| Feb-17 | **21,400** | 10,900 | 10,600 | **20,400** | 10,200 | 10,200 | **1,000** | 700 | 300 |
| Jan-17 | **21,300** | 10,800 | 10,500 | **20,200** | 10,100 | 10,100 | **1,100** | 700 | 400 |
| Dec-16 | **21,300** | 10,700 | 10,600 | **20,200** | 10,200 | 10,100 | **1,100** | 600 | 500 |
| Nov-16 | **21,800** | 11,100 | 10,700 | **20,700** | 10,500 | 10,200 | **1,100** | 600 | 500 |
| Oct-16 | **22,300** | 11,300 | 11,000 | **21,200** | 10,700 | 10,500 | **1,100** | 600 | 500 |
| Sep-16 | **22,400** | 11,500 | 10,900 | **21,000** | 10,700 | 10,300 | **1,300** | 800 | 600 |
| Aug-16 | **22,500** | 11,600 | 10,900 | **20,900** | 10,600 | 10,400 | **1,600** | 1,000 | 500 |
| Jul-16 | **22,300** | 11,500 | 10,800 | **21,000** | 10,700 | 10,400 | **1,300** | 900 | 400 |
| 2016 | **21,400** | 10,900 | 10,500 | **20,200** | 10,200 | 10,000 | **1,200** | 700 | 500 |
| 2015 | **20,700** | 10,900 | 9,800 | **19,400** | 10,200 | 9,200 | **1,300** | 800 | 500 |
| 2014 | **20,700** | 10,800 | 10,000 | **19,800** | 10,200 | 9,600 | **900** | 600 | 300 |
| 2013 | **20,400** | 10,500 | 9,900 | **19,300** | 9,800 | 9,500 | **1,100** | 700 | 400 |
| 2012 | **20,800** | 10,600 | 10,200 | **19,300** | 9,600 | 9,700 | **1,500** | 1,000 | 500 |
| 2011 | **20,500** | 10,600 | 9,900 | **19,400** | 9,900 | 9,500 | **1,100** | 600 | 500 |
| 2010 | **18,900** | 9,800 | 9,000 | **17,500** | 9,100 | 8,500 | **1,300** | 800 | 600 |
| 2009 | **18,600** | 9,600 | 9,000 | **17,300** | 8,800 | 8,500 | **1,300** | 900 | 500 |
| 2008 | **18,800** | 9,800 | 9,000 | **17,900** | 9,100 | 8,800 | **900** | 700 | 300 |
| 2007 | **18,100** | 9,400 | 8,700 | **17,200** | 8,800 | 8,300 | **900** | 600 | 300 |

| | Unemployment rate | | | Participation rate | | | Employment rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Both sexes** | Males | Females | **Both sexes** | Males | Females | **Both sexes** | Males | Females |
| Jul-17 | **3.5** | 3.4 | 2.7 | **79.2** | 81.4 | 77.5 | **76.7** | 78.6 | 75.4 |
| Jun-17 | **4.0** | 5.2 | 2.7 | **78.0** | 79.3 | 77.5 | **74.9** | 74.5 | 75.4 |
| May-17 | **4.6** | 5.4 | 2.8 | **76.6** | 77.8 | 75.4 | **73.4** | 73.6 | 73.2 |
| Apr-17 | **4.6** | 6.3 | 2.8 | **76.2** | 77.8 | 75.4 | **72.7** | 72.2 | 72.5 |
| Mar-17 | **4.6** | 6.3 | 2.8 | **76.8** | 77.8 | 75.9 | **73.3** | 72.9 | 73.8 |
| Feb-17 | **4.7** | 6.4 | 2.8 | **75.1** | 75.7 | 75.2 | **71.6** | 70.8 | 72.3 |
| Jan-17 | **5.2** | 6.5 | 3.8 | **75.0** | 75.5 | 74.5 | **71.1** | 70.6 | 71.6 |
| Dec-16 | **5.2** | 5.6 | 4.7 | **75.0** | 74.8 | 75.2 | **71.1** | 71.3 | 71.6 |
| Nov-16 | **5.0** | 5.4 | 4.7 | **76.8** | 77.6 | 75.9 | **72.9** | 73.4 | 72.3 |
| Oct-16 | **4.9** | 5.3 | 4.5 | **78.5** | 79.0 | 78.0 | **74.6** | 74.8 | 74.5 |
| Sep-16 | **5.8** | 7.0 | 5.5 | **78.9** | 80.4 | 77.3 | **73.9** | 74.8 | 73.0 |
| Aug-16 | **7.1** | 8.6 | 4.6 | **79.5** | 81.1 | 77.9 | **73.9** | 74.1 | 74.3 |
| Jul-16 | **5.8** | 7.8 | 3.7 | **78.8** | 80.4 | 77.1 | **74.2** | 74.8 | 74.3 |
| 2016 | **5.6** | 6.4 | 4.8 | **75.6** | 76.2 | 75.0 | **71.4** | 71.3 | 71.4 |
| 2015 | **6.3** | 7.3 | 5.1 | **73.7** | 76.2 | 71.0 | **69.0** | 71.3 | 66.7 |
| 2014 | **4.3** | 5.6 | 3.0 | **74.7** | 76.6 | 73.5 | **71.5** | 72.3 | 70.6 |
| 2013 | **5.4** | 6.7 | 4.0 | **73.6** | 74.5 | 72.8 | **69.7** | 69.5 | 69.9 |
| 2012 | **7.2** | 9.4 | 4.9 | **75.6** | 75.7 | 75.6 | **70.2** | 68.6 | 71.9 |
| 2011 | **5.4** | 5.7 | 5.1 | **76.5** | 77.9 | 75.0 | **72.4** | 72.8 | 72.0 |
| 2010 | **6.9** | 8.2 | 6.7 | **73.0** | 74.8 | 70.3 | **67.6** | 69.5 | 66.4 |
| 2009 | **7.0** | 9.4 | 5.6 | **73.5** | 74.4 | 72.6 | **68.4** | 68.2 | 68.5 |
| 2008 | **4.8** | 7.1 | 3.3 | **76.1** | 77.8 | 74.4 | **72.5** | 72.2 | 72.7 |
| 2007 | **5.0** | 6.4 | 3.4 | **74.5** | 75.8 | 73.1 | **70.8** | 71.0 | 69.7 |

*Note:* Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

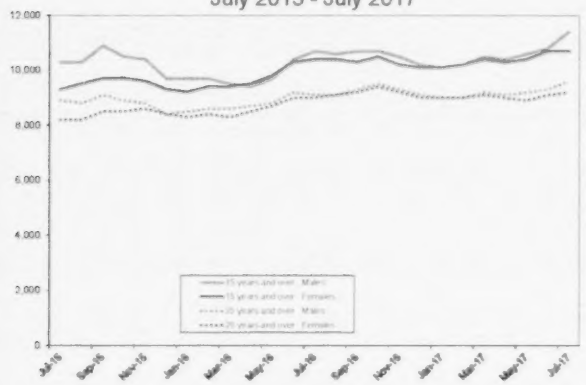
# Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, July 2017

| | | Labour force | Employment | Unemployment | Not in labour force | Unemployment rate | Participation rate | Employment rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Both Sexes | 15 + | 22,800 | 22,100 | 800 | 5,900 | 3.5 | 79.2 | 76.7 |
| | 15 - 24 | 3,300 | 3,200 | x | 1,000 | x | 75.0 | 72.7 |
| | 25 + | 19,500 | 18,800 | 700 | 4,900 | 3.6 | 79.9 | 77.0 |
| | 25 - 54 | 14,000 | 13,600 | 400 | 1,200 | 2.9 | 92.1 | 89.5 |
| | 55 + | 5,500 | 5,200 | 300 | 3,800 | 5.5 | 59.8 | 56.5 |
| Males | 15 + | 11,800 | 11,400 | 400 | 2,700 | 3.4 | 81.4 | 78.6 |
| | 15 - 24 | 1,800 | 1,700 | x | 400 | x | 78.3 | 73.9 |
| | 25 + | 10,000 | 9,600 | 400 | 2,300 | 4.0 | 81.3 | 78.0 |
| | 25 - 54 | 7,100 | 6,900 | 200 | 400 | 2.8 | 94.7 | 92.0 |
| | 55 + | 2,900 | 2,800 | 200 | 1,800 | 6.9 | 60.4 | 58.3 |
| Females | 15 + | 11,000 | 10,700 | 300 | 3,200 | 2.7 | 77.5 | 75.4 |
| | 15 - 24 | 1,500 | 1,500 | x | 600 | x | 71.4 | 71.4 |
| | 25 + | 9,500 | 9,200 | 300 | 2,700 | 3.2 | 78.5 | 76.0 |
| | 25 - 54 | 6,900 | 6,700 | 200 | 700 | 2.9 | 89.6 | 87.0 |
| | 55 + | 2,500 | 2,400 | x | 1,900 | x | 55.6 | 53.3 |

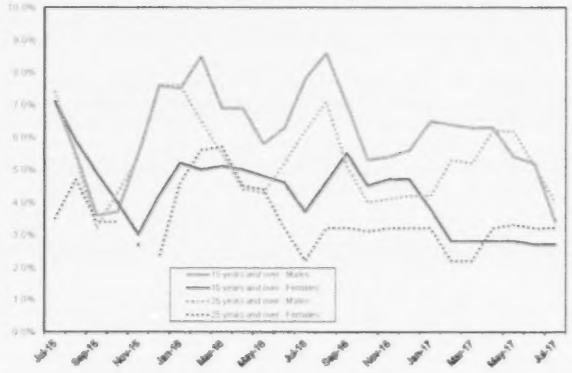
x = suppressed

*Note:* Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Employment by Age and Sex,
July 2015 - July 2017



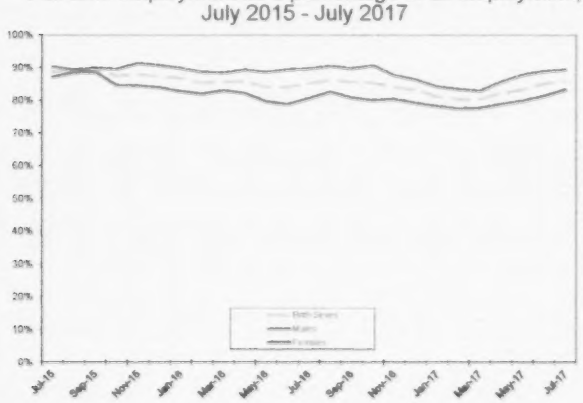
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex,
July 2015 - July 2017



- Comparing July 2017 to June 2017, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over decreased from 5.2% to 3.4%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over decreased from 5.1% to 4.0%. Over the same time period, the rate for females aged 15 years remained the same at 2.7%. The rate for females aged 25 years and over also remained the same (3.2%).
- The unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24) decreased from 7.1% in April 2017 to lower levels in May through July 2017 that led to a suppression of the rate due to the number of unemployed being less than 200. This is the third consecutive month since November 2014 that the number of youth unemployed has been under 200.

# Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Full-time/Part-time, July 2017

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment,
July 2015 - July 2017



- Of employed Yukoners aged 15 years and over, 19,000, or 86.0%, were employed full-time in July 2017. This was tied with Prince Edward Island for the fourth-highest proportion among all other jurisdictions following the Northwest Territories (88.4%); Newfoundland and Labrador (87.8%); and New Brunswick (87.2%). Nationally, 82.8% of employed Canadians worked full-time in July 2017.
- Of employed Yukon males, 89.4% worked full-time, compared to 83.2% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing July 2017 to June 2017, full-time employment increased by 700 to 19,000. Part-time employment decreased by 100 to 3,100.

# Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Industry, July 2017

| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total employed** | 22,100 | 11,400 | 10,700 |
| Goods-producing sector | 2,900 | 2,400 | 500 |
| Construction | 2,000 | 1,800 | 300 |
| Services-producing sector | 19,100 | 9,000 | 10,200 |
| Trade | 3,000 | 1,900 | 1,100 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 1,100 | 800 | 300 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing | 600 | 400 | 200 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 900 | 500 | 400 |
| Business, building and other support services | 500 | 400 | x |
| Educational services | 1,700 | 600 | 1,200 |
| Health care and social assistance | 3,200 | 800 | 2,400 |
| Information, culture and recreation | 1,200 | 700 | 500 |
| Accommodation and food services | 2,100 | 900 | 1,200 |
| Other services | 900 | 400 | 500 |
| Public administration | 3,900 | 1,700 | 2,200 |

Notes:
The sum of industries does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown; row data may not add up to industry totals due to rounding.
'Industry' refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the LFS respondent works (main job only).

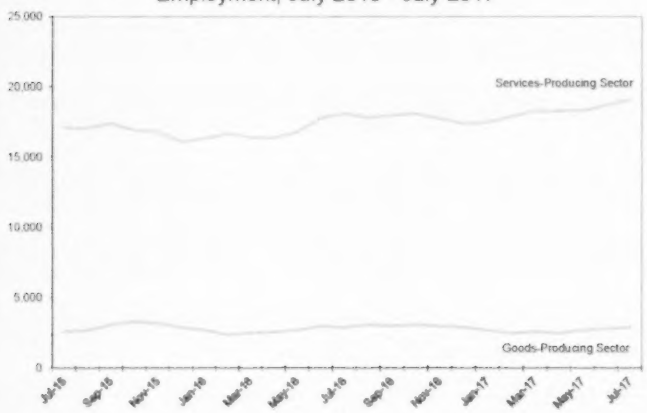
- In July 2017, 19,100, or 86.8% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 2,900, or 13.2%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 69.0% had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 53.1% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 17.2% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

**Goods- and services-producing sectors**

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, July 2015 - July 2017



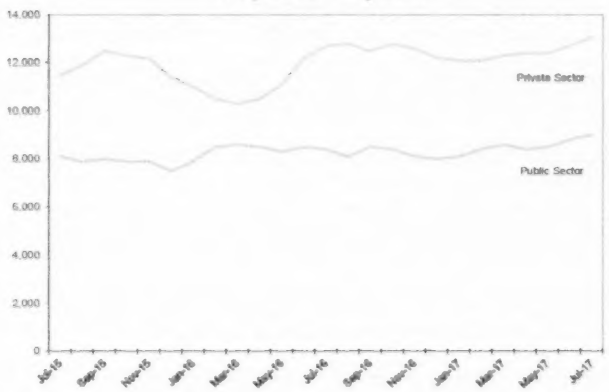

- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in August 2012 with 4,000 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector reached a new record-high level (19,100) in July 2017.
- Comparing July 2017 to June 2017, employment in the goods-producing sector increased by 100, or 3.6%, to 2,900 and employment in the services-producing sector increased by 400, or 2.1%, to 19,100.

# Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted,* July 2017

| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Employed** | 22,100 | 11,400 | 10,700 |
| Public sector employees | 9,000 | 3,800 | 5,200 |
| Total private sector | 13,100 | 7,600 | 5,500 |
| Private sector employees | 9,900 | 5,800 | 4,100 |
| Self-employed | 3,200 | 1,800 | 1,400 |

- In July 2017, 40.7% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- In the private sector, 24.4% were self-employed.
- In July 2017, private sector employment increased by 400, or 3.1%, to 13,100; public sector employment increased by 200, or 2.3%, to 9,000, compared to June 2017.

Public/Private Sector Employment, July 2015 - July 2017




**Notes:**
'Employees' include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.
'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations or other Aboriginal government level; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.
'Private employees' include all employees who work for private firms or businesses.

# Labour Force Survey Definitions

**Employment** — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

**Employment rate** — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

**Goods-Producing Industries** — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

**Labour force** — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

**Not in the labour force** — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

**Participation rate** — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

**Reference Week** — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

**Seasonal adjustment** — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

**Self-employed** — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

**Service-Producing Industries** — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

**Three-Month Moving Average** — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

**Unemployment** — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

**Unemployment rate** — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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Yukon
Finance
**Bureau of Statistics**

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